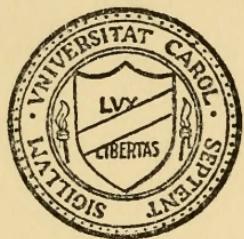


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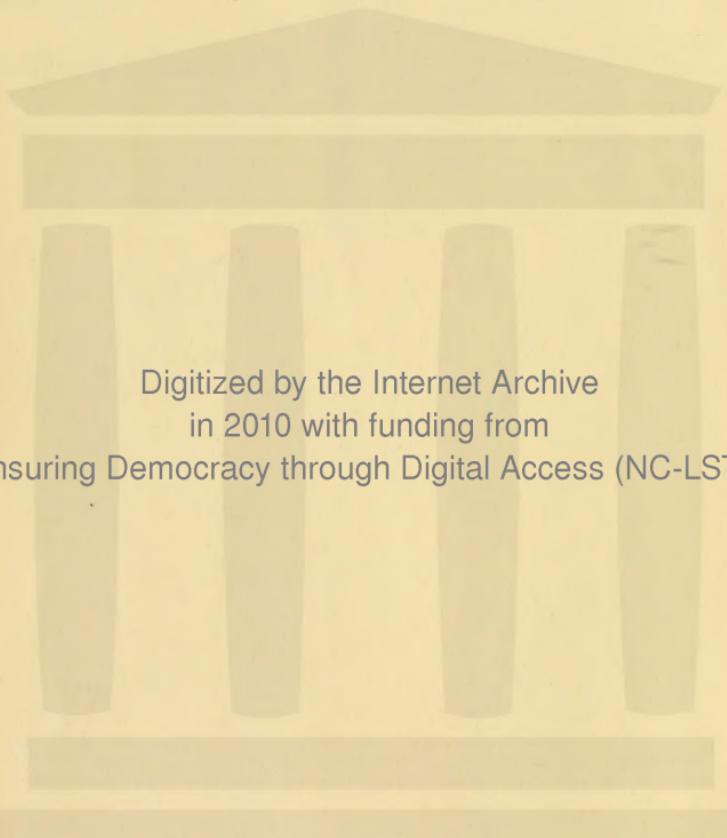


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BIENNIAL REPORT
OF
THE STATE'S PRISON
RALEIGH, N. C.



RALEIGH
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY
1925

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To His Excellency, CAMERON MORRISON,
Governor of North Carolina,
Raleigh, North Carolina.*

SIR:—We, the Board of Directors of The State's Prison, submit herewith the reports of Mr. Geo. Ross Pou, Superintendent of The State's Prison, Mr. Hugh A. Love, Clerk, Mr. S. J. Busbee, Warden, and Dr. J. H. Norman, Physician, for the period beginning June 30, 1922, and ending June 30, 1924, with additional report from July 1, 1924, to November 30, 1924.

In submitting this biennial report this Board desires to call your attention, and through you, the attention of the General Assembly, to the following conditions which have confronted this Board of Directors in administering the affairs of The State's Prison:

The population of the Prison when we assumed control in March, 1921, was 759, and the cash monthly revenue for labor on road work and in quarries averaged more than \$22,000 per month and our expenditures for caring for this number of prisoners averaged more than \$26,000 per month.

This condition continued to exist for several months thereafter. The population of the Prison soon began to increase. The number of white prisoners committed exceeded negroes. The physical condition of those committed was on the down grade and has so continued. In March, 1923, this Board having repossessed about five thousand acres of the Caledonia Farm, it became necessary to withdraw several road camps to place the men on Caledonia Farm to begin the rehabilitation of this land, most of which had remained uncultivated and allowed to grow up in weeds and underbrush. These men were also used for farming what part of Caledonia we could place in condition to be farmed.

This of course decreased the monthly revenue from labor, while all the time the population continued to increase, as did the number of nonproducers.

Our monthly revenue from labor is now approximately \$15,000, a decrease of \$7,000, and our population is now 1312, an increase of 553.

Our monthly expenditures now average about \$45,000, an increase of \$19,000. Condensed, it is as follows:

Year	Population	Income from Labor	Monthly Expenditure
1921-----	759	\$22,000.00	\$26,000.00
1924-----	1312	15,000.00	45,000.00
Increase -----	553	-----	\$19,000.00
Decrease-----	---	\$ 7,000.00	-----

This causes a monthly deficit of approximately \$30,000, which must be paid from salable farm produce.

A bad farming year such as 1924 will therefore cause a yearly deficit. We have made about a sixty per cent cotton crop for 1924.

We desire to also call your attention to the fact that at the beginning of this Administration the Camp Polk Farm was in a very poor state of cultivation. At much expense we have built this farm up until today it is in an extraordinary high state of cultivation.

In rehabilitating the Caledonia Farm we have necessarily incurred great expense both in labor and money. Caledonia Farm is not yet in the state of cultivation it should be, but this administration has borne the brunt of the cost and it will be in a fair state for a successful crop in 1925, the weather permitting.

All in all this Administration has had the opportunity to build up with no opportunity to make money for the State.

Knowing the problems which have confronted us, we are fully satisfied with the financial reports which will be found in the report and we desire to publicly commend Superintendent Pou for the efficient and business-like manner in which he has conducted the affairs of The State's Prison under our directorship.

We respectfully call your attention and the attention of the General Assembly to the recommendations of Superintendent Pou, all of which have our hearty approval.

Respectfully,

JAS. A. LEAK, *Chairman.*

A. L. BULLOCK.

R. M. CHATHAM.

E. B. FICKLEN.

STATE'S PRISON, RALEIGH

This institution was founded by an act of the General Assembly, ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Erection of a Penitentiary." Reference is made to the act cited, and also to the Report of the Commission to Erect a Penitentiary, Document No. 18, Legislative Documents, 1868-70.

The prison building is a magnificent brick structure, erected upon granite foundation. The prison wall is of granite, and is twenty feet in height and six feet broad at the top, and its base is said to extend sixteen feet below the surface. The building and wall are estimated to have cost the State more than a million and a quarter dollars.

The institution is situated about one mile west of the Capitol on the extension of Morgan Street and near Hillsboro road.

The affairs of the prison are administered by a board of five directors appointed by the Governor.

The Dangerous Insane Department is maintained out of the State Prison earnings.

SUPERINTENDENTS

W. J. Hicks	-----	Wake
Paul F. Faison	-----	Wake
A. Leazar	-----	Iredell
Jno. R. Smith	-----	Wayne
J. M. Mewborne	-----	Lenoir
W. H. Day	-----	Wake
J. S. Mann	-----	Hyde
J. J. Laughinghouse	-----	Pitt
J. S. Mann	-----	Hyde
J. R. Collie	-----	Franklin
E. F. McCulloch	-----	Bladen
Geo. Ross Pou	-----	Johnston

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Jas. A. Leak, Chairman	-----	Wadesboro
R. M. Chatham	-----	Elkin
E. B. Ficklen	-----	Greenville
A. L. Bullock	-----	Rowland
J. A. Parham	-----	Charlotte

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT POU

To the Honorable Board of Directors of the State's Prison:

As Superintendent and in compliance with law, I submit herewith for your consideration, report of affairs of the State's Prison from June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924.

The various tables presented with this report with reference to population and finance have been prepared with great care and give full information as to both. I therefore do not deem it necessary to go into a detailed statement here with reference to the population and our finance. The special report of Messrs. Goodno and Steele, certified public accountants, covers all financial transactions; yet is not complete as there is no way of computing the value of our growing crops, which I estimate to be worth not less than \$250,000. Purchases of supplies have been made, when practical, on competitive bids. All bids returned are on file in my office.

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS

The last regular session of the General Assembly enacted into law the following recommendations, which were submitted by your Honorable Board:

1. Establishment of a Tubercular Colony for State, County and Municipal prisoners.
2. Establishment of a White Criminal Insane Ward at the State Insane Hospital at Raleigh.
3. Establishment of a Negro Criminal Insane Ward at the State Insane Hospital at Goldsboro.
4. Authorized appropriation of \$40,000 for erection of a suitable prison quarters at Camp Polk Prison Farm.
5. Authorized appropriation of \$50,000 for erection of suitable prison quarters at Caledonia Prison Farm.
6. Authorized appropriation of \$25,000 to rehabilitate the Central Prison Building, heating, lighting and water system.
7. Authorized appropriation of \$58,000 for rehabilitation of Caledonia Farm.
8. Authorized the Board of Directors of the State's Prison to compromise all matters of controversy arising out of sale of the Caledonia Farm.

RELIGIOUS

Religious services are provided each Sunday at each place of confinement of State prisoners. In some instances services are held at night during the week. A New Testament is given each prisoner upon his commitment.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

I am informed by representatives of the State Health Department that all quarters of the State's Prison inspected by them have been found in most excellent sanitary condition. I have required the Prison Physician to make frequent visits to all points where State prisoners are confined, at which time he examines the prisoners and inspects the camps as to their sanitary condition. Prisoners are given the best medical care possible. Out of daily average population of 1,265 we have had only twenty deaths in the past two years. It must here be borne in mind that a great many tuberculars and sickly prisoners are received. Frequent dental attention has been given all prisoners. The general health of the prisoners has been good.

DANGEROUS INSANE DEPARTMENT

The population of this department has increased from 67 to 95. I understand the buildings authorized by the last General Assembly are nearing completion and these unfortunates will soon receive the care to which they are entitled. The ward is at present greatly overcrowded and it is very difficult to maintain the standard of sanitation which I desire. The keeper of the Dangerous Insane Department has been untiring in his efforts to care for the health and comfort of the inmates.

TUBERCULAR WARD

The population of this Department has increased from 13 to 24. I am informed the building authorized by the last General Assembly is nearing completion. Tubercular prisoners then will receive care and treatment from the staff of the State Tubercular Sanatorium. This is as it should be, although I understand this is the only State in the Union which has taken this forward step.

IMPROVEMENTS CENTRAL PRISON

The entire heating, lighting and water system at the Central Prison has been completely overhauled at great expense and labor. A joint dining room and chapel has been finished. The old wooden dining room which was very unsanitary has been torn away.

Walk-ways, drive-ways and drainage about the Central Prison have been greatly improved, as have the general quarters of the entire prison.

Water mains have been laid about the prison and connected with the city water system, which affords proper fire protection. Emergency hose and reels have been purchased.

DISCIPLINE

Prisoners have not been whipped for nearly two years. Solitary confinement on bread and water and other punishments were substituted in lieu of whipping. All prisoners were during the past two years regraded, and a new system of discipline inaugurated. On June 29, 1923, Governor Morrison placed all prisoners serving a definite sentence upon an indeterminate sentence, with the exception of life termers. Strict attention is given to grading prisoners. On June 30th there were 1,145 prisoners in confinement. 320 were in honor grade, 733 were in the intermediate grade and 92 were in the lower grade. Most of the trouble is given by a small percentage of prisoners, who are repeaters in their violation of prison rules and regulations.

The following are the recommendations made by me to the Governor and Board of Directors on May 10, 1923, and adopted:

To his Excellency the Governor of North Carolina and the honorable Board of Directors of the North Carolina State Prison:

As Superintendent of the North Carolina State's Prison I have the honor to submit the following observations and recommendations:

Since my appointment on May 10, 1921, I have given my entire time and energy to the business of the State's Prison. Until recently the Superintendent of the State's Prison had under his supervision approximately eight hundred inmates, which were distributed in four or five road camps, one farm and at the Central Prison at Raleigh, N. C. During this administration the number of inmates has increased more than fifty per cent in numbers, and today we have approximately 1,200 population. These prisoners are distributed in eleven (11) road camps, two immense farms and at the Central Prison, a total of fourteen different places in the State, as compared with the former five or six places. The supervision of these camps and farms calls for travel of more than 1,500 miles, traversing forty-three of the one hundred counties in the State. I mentioned this fact that you may realize the difficulty which has been experienced in giving the prisoners under your control constant supervision, and the increase in the duties of

him who occupies the place of Superintendent, as compared with the duties of former Superintendents. The Superintendent also attends, as you know, to all executive duties.

Upon my appointment the Governor requested me to study and experiment to ascertain if the use of corporal punishment could be abandoned. With this in view I have made a thorough investigation and study of prisoners and prison conditions under our supervision. I have studied the system used in our Federal prisons and other state prisons, but the bulk of my knowledge has been received by hard study; close observation and personal contact with the prisoners themselves, which in my opinion is the only way to ascertain and determine what system can best be adopted, and what is best for the prisoner during his confinement and upon his release.

It has been uppermost in my mind to give to North Carolina a humane, modern and up to date prison system. Prison conditions have greatly improved over a period of two years. Prison conditions should be remedied by prison officials. Legislative action should be unnecessary except in certain instances, such as our recent recommendations to the General Assembly relative to the establishment of a tubercular colony for tuberculous State and county convicts, and the abolition of the Criminal Insane Department of the State's Prison. These two laws which were passed by the last General Assembly will live as monuments to the Prison Board of Directors.

At this same General Assembly a bill was proposed prohibiting corporal punishment at the State's Prison and its camps. **No constructive practical idea as to what form of discipline would replace corporal punishment was offered or suggested by the proponents of the bill.** I offered to withdraw my opposition to the "Anti-flogging Bill" if the proponents would give some practical form of punishment to replace corporal punishment with which to maintain necessary discipline. No plans were submitted. The bill was voted down unanimously. I regretted at the time that some one could not offer a substitute form of punishment. I had not completed my study of prisoners and prison conditions and was not satisfied I could offer a practical plan.

Prison conditions are peculiar to the locality or state in which they are situate. Concentration of prison units, form of work provided and climatic conditions must be considered. A system which may work well in New York, Minnesota or California may be worthless in North Carolina, and vice versa.

In March 1922, more than fourteen months ago, we began an experiment at one of our camps. The experiment was a success

and this camp has gone for more than fourteen months without corporal punishment. Corporal punishment has been abolished at a majority of our camps for several months. One supervisor who had a reputation of inflicting corporal punishment more than the others is now entering his tenth month, nearly a year, without corporal punishment. In others it has been necessary, but corporal punishment has been, I believe, reduced to a minimum under the present system of discipline.

The foundation for the new system which I shall propose is the use of the indeterminate sentence. With the entire prison population serving indeterminate sentences it is discretionary with this Board of Directors as to whether the prisoner shall be discharged at the expiration of his minimum sentence, at the expiration of his maximum sentence or between such, according to the prisoner's behavior. This gives those in direct charge of the prisoners an opportunity to appeal to the sense of honor and manhood of the prisoner. It gives to the prisoner hope for reward for good behavior, far more than to gain time for good behavior, now allowed by law. This law teaches the prisoner self-restraint, even more than the confinement, and it was from lack of self-restraint the prisoner became involved in the crime for which he was sentenced. It creates in the prisoner a desire to do right, and by so doing to cut his sentence.

I therefore respectfully recommend to your Excellency that you change to an indeterminate sentence the sentence of every prisoner in the State's Prison now serving a fixed sentence. You have such authority.

I would also respectfully recommend to the Attorney-General of the State that he advise and confer with our honored Superior Court judges and the emergency judges with a view of securing their coöperation, which I am sure they will gladly give.

I also recommend to this Honorable Board as follows:

1. All prisoners now confined under the jurisdiction of the North Carolina State's Prison be as soon as practicable reclassified, this reclassification subject to the approval of this Board, Class "A" to be excepted. Class "B" shall be composed of all prisoners who have been of good conduct for the past sixty days or who have been in the State's Prison for less than sixty days and have been of good behavior. Class "C" shall constitute all prisoners whose conduct within the past sixty days has been bad. That those prisoners who may be retained in "C" grade be promoted to "B" grade should they remain of good behavior for a period of sixty consecutive days after the reclassification.

2. After a prisoner be hereafter placed in "C" grade as punishment he shall not be promoted until after he has remained of good behavior for sixty consecutive days.

3. Before a prisoner be demoted he shall be granted an impartial investigation of the charges against him. Due consideration shall be made of the mental condition of the prisoner and the provocation under which the act was committed, disposition or temperament of the prisoner, past prison record and general attitude before he be demoted or otherwise punished.

4. Class "A" prisoners shall be granted the following privileges: Freedom of the yard on Sundays and recognized holidays and after work, conditions permitting, to attend any form of prison entertainment and to play games which may be allowed; to receive mail in the discretion of the Superintendent, write not more than three letters in any one week; see his family or friends at place of confinement in discretion of Superintendent; one ration of smoking and chewing tobacco each week; privilege to receive one daily or weekly newspaper subject to approval of the Superintendent; privilege to receive from friends or relatives photographs, plain white towels, horn comb, hair brush, tooth soap (not powders), tooth brush, small hand mirror, suspenders, plain white handkerchiefs and black ties.

Privileges of Class "B" prisoners to be same as Class "A" prisoners except those in this grade will be permitted to write only one letter each week, to receive visitors only twice monthly.

Prisoners of "C" grade will have no privileges other than yard privileges, to write one letter each month and to receive visitors once each month.

5. These rules shall not be construed to preclude special permission in extreme cases to be given by the Superintendent to see a particular prisoner of any grade at any time.

6. The above are privileges and are not mandatory by statute. Prisoners will be punished according to offense in the following manner:

- a. Reprimand.
- b. Loss of one or more privileges.
- c. Reduction in grade.
- d. Addition of time to minimum sentence when allowed by law.
- e. Double shackles.
- f. Confinement in solitary cell and hard labor.
- g. Confinement in solitary cell or restricted diet after examination by physician. Diet to be approved by Secretary State Board of Health. No prisoner to be confined longer than 48 hours except by authority of the Superintendent.

7. That no prisoner in Grade "C" be recommended for parole or pardon.

8. Conduct cards shall be kept at each place of confinement of prisoners upon which any notation of good or bad conduct must be made, together with any punishment administered, and such cards shall be forwarded on the first day of each month to the Superintendent.

It is my observation that the first principle for disciplining prisoners is to get it into the minds of those employees in charge of prisoners that in so far as possible, prisoners should be accorded the same treatment as any free worker. Prisoners are merely ordinary humans, just as you and I, they have temperaments, inclinations and aspirations just as other human beings. The fewer rules adopted the better you can regulate discipline, as it seems human for some of us to do those things we are specifically prohibited from doing.

It is necessary to have the prisoners realize they have trust and dependence within themselves.

It is my opinion that with the adoption of the above suggestions that this Board of Directors may authorize me to abandon the use of corporal punishment, until at least the ideas presented have proven a failure, and I so recommend. I also recommend the abolishment of the use of dark cells, which I have always questioned. But as before stated, I do not claim the system proposed to be perfect in every respect. It can be improved from time to time and that is my desire. These suggestions are the fruit of my study of other prison systems and personal contact with prisoners and prison conditions. They are based on experience of myself and others and not on theory.

I have recently visited every camp with one exception, which was visited by Major Hugh A. Love. At each camp I requested each prisoner having a complaint of any kind to come to me with such complaint. These complaints were few. Only five or six claimed they had been mistreated when given corporal punishment. In each instance I conferred with the physician who witnessed the infliction of the punishment, according to law, and in each instance the physician advised that no inhuman or cruel punishment had been inflicted. I know there has been no inhuman or cruel treatment practiced in the convict camps under the supervision of the State's Prison officials. I am not responsible for what takes place in the county jails and convict camps and know nothing of them.

CAMP POLK FARM

The soil at this farm has been greatly improved in fertility. For comparison, I give you the acreage and yield of cotton for past three years:

1921-----	400 acres-----	234 bales
1922-----	500 acres-----	441 bales
1923-----	500 acres-----	561 bales

We have raised large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, pease, soybeans, sweet and Irish potatoes, pea vine and alfalfa hay and a large variety of vegetables.

The orchard, which was planted in 1921 consisting of 250 apple and 250 peach trees, is doing nicely. The wheat crop for 1924 was greatly damaged by three weeks continuous rain. The oat crop for 1924 was a total loss on account of the same period of wet weather. Other farmers over this section of the State suffered likewise.

New quarters for prisoners at Camp Polk have been completed at a gross cost of nearly \$90,000.00. This is a modern brick and concrete building with tool proof steel window guards and doors. The building has steam heat and modern hospital. A brick chapel has also been erected. This is used during week days as a recreation room. The building is surrounded by a nonclimbable fence and there are four acres in the enclosure.

CALEDONIA FARM

Under authority granted by the General Assembly the Prison Board of Directors, entered into a compromise agreement with those purchasers of Caledonia Farm who were unable to meet their payments, whereby the State's Prison repossessed 4,152 acres of the property. We had in our possession, which was not sold 1,281 acres. Only 833 acres of the original property remains out of possession of the State's Prison.

We moved to Caledonia Farm in February 1923. The canals and ditches were filled with muck, the hedge rows had grown up, bridges had been destroyed, the materials having been used for fire wood, four miles of telephone line and poles had been destroyed and the roadways were practically impassable. The nine miles of dike along Roanoke River had been given no attention. It was grown up in thick underbrush and many weak places had developed. Over one thousand acres of low ground had grown up in willows, briars and underbrush. The houses had been given no care and were all in a dilapidated condition.

It is impossible to draw a pen picture of the condition in which we found Caledonia Farm after being away a little more than three years.

Few can realize the immense amount of labor and money it has taken to place the farm in proper shape. There are over 100 bridges, fully 50 miles of roadway and as many miles of ditches and canals on Caledonia. Over 1,000 acres had to be recleared and grubbed. The dike had to be repaired and the underbrush cut therefrom.

It was necessary to purchase all team, machinery, implements, etc., to begin operating the farm. One can only partly imagine the amount of labor and money necessary to rehabilitate a 6,000 acre farm, a large portion of which is in low grounds. We have done our best at minimum cost.

We have made fairly good crops but lost our 1924 oat and pea crop on account of rains.

Crops raised on both farms in 1923 aggregated more than \$225,000. The value of our 1924 crops will aggregate more than \$300,000.

Our cotton crop was cut this year at least one-third, due to rains and boll weevil.

GENERAL

In 1919 the Legislature directed that we pay to prisoners the following per diem: "A" Class, 15 cents; "B" Class, 10 cents; and "C" Class, .05 cents. The total amount of commutation money payable to prisoners will continue to increase annually. In the past four years we have disbursed more than \$60,000.00 to prisoners in addition to furnishing a discharge outfit of civilian clothing at a cost of approximately \$10.00 per outfit. The discharge in the past four years of 862 prisoners has therefore entailed a cost to the Prison of \$68,620, which is a drain upon our earnings which did not exist to any amount worth while prior to 1919.

The population of the Dangerous Insane Department has increased over fifty per cent and our total expenditure in caring for this Department has amounted in the past four years to more than \$50,000, which has been paid from the earnings of the State's Prison.

Permanent improvements, replacements and repairs and new equipment has cost in the past four years \$211,427.54.

The total of the above three items alone is \$330,047.54.

The class of prisoners being received at the Prison continues on the down grade. In 1920, former Superintendent Collie wrote in his report: ". . . The class of prisoners which are received at the State's Prison . . . has almost narrowed itself down to two classes, the larger class being the feeble and afflicted or nonproduc-

ing class, the other the long termed and desperate criminal. The public demands that the prison shall not be a burden upon the tax payers of the State, but with the two classes of prisoners mentioned above as our wage-earnings, the problem of self support is yearly becoming more difficult." (Page 1, Report of Superintendent Collie, Biennial Report, 1919-20).

This has continued. Also the percentage of white prisoners has passed the percentage of negroes. The problem of self support has become more serious.

And while, as Mr. Collie said "The public demands that the prison shall not be a burden upon the taxpayers", I believe the enlightened people of the State, who are the taxpayers, do not wish to sacrifice or cripple human lives in order to save for less than one cent per capita. The people of North Carolina are a progressive humane people, and I believe they want the prisoners of this State given the same treatment and care as other States give.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I also beg permission to submit to you the following recommendations, which I trust you shall see fit to approve and recommend to The General Assembly for enactment into law:

1. That The State's Prison be placed on an appropriation basis, as are other State Institutions, and the earnings of The State's Prison be deposited in the General Fund.
2. That the Board of Directors of The State's Prison be changed to a continuing Board, to be composed of five members to be appointed by the Governor for terms of two, three, four, five and six years.
3. That a State Bureau of Identification be established, the central office to be at the Central Prison. That all persons arrested being charged with a felony be finger printed and all persons sentenced to the roads having been convicted of a misdemeanor be finger printed.

The taking of finger prints is a very simple matter and the outfit required costs very little. These prints could be taken by the sheriffs and chiefs of police. The prints should then be forwarded to the office at The State's Prison, where they would be properly classified and filed. I believe this system, if adopted, would within a few years prove of untold benefit to the various solicitors in the State.

4. That a law be enacted whereby prisoners serving indeterminate sentences would be eligible for a parole at expiration of minimum sentence rather than be discharged. I believe if such a law be enacted it will be a great value in suppressing reenactment of crimes by those so paroled.

These prisoners when paroled should be furnished with blanks on which they would be required by law to report monthly to the Superintendent of The State's Prison showing his employment and behavior, the said report to be signed by two reputable citizens and the sheriff of the county or the chief of police of the town in which the prisoner is residing.

5. That the law allowing a per diem of 5, 10 and 15 cents to prisoners be amended so as to abolish the per diem basis and directing that each prisoner upon parole or discharge be given a suit of clothes, a ticket to point of conviction and thirty dollars in money. Some prisoners receive from \$100 to \$400 under the present system, while others may receive \$7 or \$8. I have observed in several cases of discharged prisoners that they squander their money on whiskey, women and flashy clothing within a few days after discharge.

For general information I call your attention to the fact that we have paid to prisoners being discharged within the past three and one-half years the sum of \$59,916.36.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. ROSS POU,

Superintendent.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
June 30, 1924.

REPORT OF MR. LOVE, CHIEF CLERK

To The Honorable Board of Directors of The State's Prison:

I have the honor to submit herewith appended, in accordance with the present law, statistical financial report from June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924.

The appended reports have been audited by C. N. Goodno, C. P. A., as will be seen by his report.

Respectfully,

HUGH A. LOVE, *Chief Clerk.*

TABLE No. 1

Remaining June 30, 1922	997
Received from Counties	798
Received by revocation of parole	8
Recaptured	88
Received from Dangerous Insane Department	5
	—
Discharged by expiration of sentence	455
Pardoned or paroled	107
Murdered by fellow prisoners	2
Drowned by attempting to escape	2
Died from natural causes	20
Escaped	129
Transferred to Insane Department	12
More than one sentence	23
In jail Madison County	1
	—
	751
Number prisoners on hand June 30, 1924	1,145
Number inmates in Insane Department June 30, 1924	95
	—
Number persons in charge June 30, 1924	1,240
	—
Daily average in charge	1,265

TABLE No. 2

Dangerous Insane Department	
Remaining June 30, 1922	67
Received from Counties	35
Received from Central Prison	12
Recaptures	2
	—
Died	5
Suicide	1
Returned to Counties	8
Recaptured	2
Returned to Central Prison	5
	—
	21
Remaining June 30, 1924	95
Race and sex as of above date:	
White males	39
White females	5
Colored males	45
Colored females	6
	—
Total	95

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION JUNE 30, 1924

TABLE No. 3

Central Prison.....	239
Dangerous Insane, Raleigh.....	95
Camp No. 1, Caledonia Farm.....	160
Camp No. 2, Caledonia Farm.....	211
Camp Polk Farm.....	174
Asheville Camp.....	58
Simms Camp.....	62
Hiddenite Camp.....	50
Oakboro Camp.....	46
Durham Camp.....	40
Penland Camp.....	42
Marshall Camp.....	62
John Lee in Jail Marshall, N. C.....	1
 Total.....	 1,240

TABLE No. 4

Race and sex of prisoners received from June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924.

White males.....	396
White females.....	5
Colored males.....	361
Colored females.....	29
Male Jews.....	1
Male Indians.....	5
Male Assyrians.....	1
 Total.....	 798

TABLE No. 5

Social relation of prisoners received from June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924.

Married.....	373
Single.....	390
Widows.....	14
Widowers.....	21
 Total.....	 798

TABLE No. 6

Religious record of prisoners prior to conviction received from June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924.

Attended Sunday school-----	245
Attended Sunday school and church-----	374
Attended neither Sunday school nor church-----	17
Total-----	798

TABLE No. 7

Crimes for which prisoners were sentenced from June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924.

Kidnapping-----	1	Carrying concealed weapon-----	1
Embezzlement-----	13	Felonious breaking-----	3
Car breaking and larceny-----	9	False pretense and conspiracy-----	4
Forgery-----	24	Dynamiting house-----	1
Breaking, entering and larceny-----	37	Pickpocketing-----	1
Manslaughter-----	89	Secret assault-----	1
Larceny-----	81	Selling whiskey-----	1
Housebreaking-----	21	Seduction-----	2
Attempt to rape-----	41	Grand larceny-----	2
Larceny and receiving-----	23	False pretense and larceny-----	1
Murder second degree-----	158	Transporting whiskey-----	1
Secret assault-----	4	Manufacturing and retailing whiskey-----	7
Housebreaking and larceny-----	44	key-----	23
Highway robbery-----	17	Receiving stolen goods-----	2
Auto theft-----	20	Perjury-----	1
Burglary second degree-----	24	Accessory to fact-----	1
Receiving stolen goods-----	12	Incest-----	11
Larceny from person-----	11	Retailing-----	1
Assault deadly weapon-----	10	Bigamy-----	12
Store burning-----	2	Carnal knowledge female under 14-----	7
Store breaking-----	14	Attempt arson-----	2
Crime against nature-----	4	Arson-----	2
False pretense-----	1	Assault intent to kill-----	11
Infanticide-----	1	Aiding in jail delivery-----	1
Buggery-----	2	Accessory after fact-----	1
Seduction-----	2	Storebreaking and larceny-----	4
Abortion and concealing birth-----	2	Attempt burn jail-----	1
False entry-----	1	Prostitution-----	1
Misappropriation-----	2	Accessory before the fact-----	4
Burning barn-----	4	Elopement-----	2
Rape-----	1	Breaking and entering-----	4
Murder first degree-----	5	Sodomy-----	2
Trespassing and larceny-----	1	Conspiracy-----	1
Burglary first degree-----	1	Abduction and prostitution-----	1
Felonious assault-----	1		

TABLE No. 8

Occupation of prisoners prior to conviction received from
June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924.

Musician-----	1	Engineer-----	2
Butcher-----	1	Stone mason-----	2
Merchant-----	6	Mill work-----	5
Farmer-----	64	Nurse-----	1
Cook-----	15	Attorney-----	1
Mechanic-----	18	Tailor-----	1
Painter-----	16	Printer-----	1
Banker-----	5	Boilermaker-----	1
Chauffeur-----	1	Medical doctor-----	1
Office work-----	3	Shoe cobbler-----	1
Carpenter-----	4	School teacher-----	1
Fireman-----	11	Candy maker-----	1
Salesman-----	4	Glass worker-----	1
Minister-----	1	Pipefitter-----	3
Clerk-----	5	Miller-----	1
Accountant-----	2	Telephone operator-----	1
Barber-----	8	Plumber-----	2
Blacksmith-----	3	Electrician-----	2
Linesman-----	1	Stock Broker-----	1
Insurance-----	1	Laborers-----	599

TABLE No. 9

Ages of prisoners received from June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924.

14 to 20 years-----	178
20 to 30 years-----	364
30 to 40 years-----	139
40 to 50 years-----	66
50 to 60 years-----	33
60 to 70 years-----	15
70 to 80 years-----	2
80 to 90 years-----	1
Total-----	798

TABLE No. 10

Counties from which prisoners were sentenced from June 30, 1922, to June 30, 1924.

Alamance-----	10	Beaufort-----	5
Alexander-----	0	Bertie-----	2
Alleghany-----	0	Bladen-----	3
Anson-----	5	Brunswick-----	4
Ashe-----	1	Buncombe-----	25
Avery-----	6	Burke-----	3

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

Cabarrus	1	Martin	7
Caldwell	10	Mecklenburg	23
Carteret	4	Mitchell	10
Caswell	2	Montgomery	5
Catawba	21	Macon	3
Chatham	5	Moore	10
Cherokee	3	Nash	11
Chowan	4	New Hanover	23
Clay	1	Northampton	4
Cleveland	4	Onslow	3
Camden	1	Orange	5
Columbus	7	Pender	7
Craven	11	Pasquotank	11
Currituck	1	Perquimans	3
Cumberland	17	Person	2
Dare	1	Pitt	16
Davidson	16	Polk	0
Davie	4	Pamlico	6
Duplin	8	Randolph	5
Durham	5	Richmond	14
Edgecombe	5	Robeson	13
Forsyth	33	Rockingham	18
Franklin	23	Rowan	4
Gates	0	Rutherford	10
Gaston	12	Sampson	7
Granville	1	Scotland	6
Greene	2	Stanly	13
Guilford	53	Stokes	4
Halifax	15	Surry	7
Harnett	2	Swain	3
Henderson	2	Transylvania	1
Hertford	4	Union	5
Hoke	8	Vance	7
Hyde	3	Wake	72
Haywood	7	Warren	4
Iredell	5	Washington	3
Johnston	8	Watauga	2
Lee	7	Wayne	13
Lenoir	19	Wilkes	15
Lincoln	0	Wilson	18
McDowell	3	Yadkin	1
Madison	3	Yancey	3

TABLE No. 11

Religious Denominations of prisoners serving time on June 30, 1924.

	White Males	White Females	Colored Males	Colored Females
Baptist.....	97	2	237	15
Methodist.....	54	1	83	6
Episcopalian.....	6	0	1	0
Lutheran.....	5	0	5	0
Catholic.....	8	0	2	1
Christian Scientist.....	1	0	0	0
Church of Disciples.....	0	1	12	0
Christian.....	1	1	5	0
Church of God.....	0	1	9	0
Greek Orthodox.....	1	0	0	0
Presbyterian.....	19	0	14	0
Quakers.....	2	0	0	0
Reformed.....	1	0	2	0
Seventh Day Adventist.....	2	0	0	0
Do not belong to any church.....	268	2	286	4
Attended Sunday school and church prior to conviction.....	290	7	435	29
Number who did not attend Sunday school and church.....	161	1	214	0

TABLE No. 12

Criminal Record of prisoners confined on June 30, 1924.

	White Males	White Females	Colored Males	Colored Females
Number prisoners convicted for first time.....	371	8	453	21
Number prisoners convicted for second time.....	64	0	142	7
Number prisoners convicted for third time.....	16	0	31	0
Number prisoners convicted for fourth time.....	7	0	6	0
Number prisoners convicted for fifth time.....	8	0	4	0

TABLE No. 13

Educational Record of prisoners confined on June 30, 1924.

	White Males	White Females	Colored Males	Colored Females
Prisoners who can read and write.....	369	6	370	24
Prisoners who can read but not write.....	35	1	45	1
Prisoners who can neither read or write.....	61	1	208	3
Prisoners who finished 1st or 2nd grade.....	82	1	133	4
Prisoners who finished 3rd or 4th grades.....	77	2	137	7
Prisoners who finished 5th, 6th or 7th grades.....	107	3	131	12
Prisoners who finished 1st year high school.....	31	1	25	5
Prisoners who finished 2nd year high school.....	15	0	19	0
Prisoners who finished 3rd year high school.....	7	0	3	0
Prisoners who finished 4th year high school.....	9	0	3	0
Prisoners who finished 1st year college.....	7	0	3	0
Prisoners who finished 2nd year college.....	7	0	3	1
Prisoners who finished 3rd year college.....	4	0	2	0
Prisoners who finished 4th year college.....	4	0	4	0

TABLE No. 14

Number prisoners who used whiskey or drugs prior to conviction and who were confined on June 30, 1924.

	White Males	White Females	Colored Males	Colored Females
Number who used whiskey prior to conviction-----	371	1	369	7
Number who did not use whiskey-----	96	7	274	21
Number who used drugs prior to conviction-----	14	0	4	0

TABLE No. 15

Social Relation of prisoners confined on June 30, 1924.

	White Males	White Females	Colored Males	Colored Females
Single-----	197	0	282	9
Married-----	233	3	298	15
Divorced-----	21	0	5	0
Widows-----		5		3
Widowers-----	14		57	
Left Orphans-----	17	3	58	9

TABLE No. 16

Prisoner's grades on June 30, 1924.

A Grade-----	320
B Grade-----	733
C Grade-----	92
Insane-----	95
Total-----	1,240

IN MEMORIAM

W. M. SANDERS

MEMBER BOARD OF DIRECTORS 1917-1924

DIED JULY 14, 1924

AUDITOR'S REPORT

RALEIGH, N. C., September 15, 1924.

To the Board of Directors,
The State's Prison,
Raleigh, N. C.

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith you will find statements of the Income and Expenditure of the State's Prison for each of the last two fiscal years, also statement of Assets and Liabilities on June 30, 1924. The statements of Expenditure are in detail and show the objects for which expenditures have been made and the place of detention to which chargeable.

While I have not made an audit in the sense of checking each item against original invoices or other papers, I have examined the books each month and am satisfied that the transactions have been properly recorded.

Reference to my former reports will show that prior to the present administration the books were entirely inadequate and that no records of property had been kept. This being the case, the items included in the statement of Assets and Liabilities herewith are stated from estimates, inventories or other available information. Of course, the items of Cash, Notes Payable and Overdraft are taken from the book records and have been verified.

The inventories include chiefly only items in the nature of equipment and not consumable supplies such as provisions. In addition to these inventories, there are on hand at Caledonia the following farm products:

6,000 bu.	Damaged Wheat @ \$1.00-----	\$6,000.00
18 bales	Cotton-----	2,065.00
125 barrels	Corn-----	750.00
25 tons	Oats-----	625.00
125 bu.	Rye-----	237.50
		<hr/>
		\$9,677.50

These, together with growing crops, have been disregarded in the statements.

No attempt has been made to take into account meat and vegetables raised at the farms and used as food for prisoners and employees. This will amount to a considerable sum and provision has been made for showing it through the bookkeeping for the ensuing year.

It appears that more than the amounts appropriated by the General Assembly have been expended for the rehabilitation of Caledonia Farm and the new building at Cary Farm. An analysis of these expenditures will be made and submitted at a later date as a supplement to this report.

Respectfully,

CHAS. N. GOODNO,

Certified Public Accountant.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

JUNE 30, 1924

Real Estate and Buildings:

Caledonia Farm-----	\$ 359,543.56
Cary Farm-----	357,355.31
Central Prison-----	1,225,000.00
	----- \$ 1,941,898.87
Emergency Fund Cash-----	273.73
Inventories (see Statement)-----	188,746.46

Notes Payable-----	\$ 225,000.00
Overdraft, State Treasurer-----	1,805.01
	----- 226,805.01
Surplus-----	\$ 1,904,114.05

INVENTORIES
JUNE 30, 1924

	Administration	Central Prison	Farm Caledonia	Farm Cary	CONVICT CAMPS		
					Baker Asheville	Barham Neverson	Berry Hiddenite
44 Hand Tools	\$ 247.50	\$ 359.25	\$ 363.65	\$ 18.50	\$ 10.00	\$ 15.00	
51 Outer Garments	8,283.50	463.25	...	32.00	29.00		12.00
52 Underwear, etc.	1,345.91	431.25	139.50	8.00	50.00		
53 Shoes	2,988.30	252.45	...	22.80	53.75		
54 Hats and Caps	8.10	...	...	...	...
55 Thread, Buttons, etc.	278.00	98.75	...	42.30	24.00		33.50
66 Lamps, Bulbs, Wicks, etc.	335.50	...	147.50	42.75	82.50		21.50
75 Cleaning Supplies	...	...	...	...	5.00		
76 Stretcher	...	...	...	...	...
77 Hospital Supplies	160.00	...	...	...	...
82 Fertilizer	...	3,233.75	1,125.00	...	5.00		
94 Gasoline and Oil	...	...	...	...	...
96 Harness	...	1,120.00	2,090.00	...	...
1031 Furniture, Living Quarters	582.00	1,777.00	290.00	653.00	161.00	135.50	88.50
1032 Bedding, etc.	120.00	1,836.75	2,067.50	1,953.40	815.00	595.00	527.75
1033 Dining Room and Kitchen Equipment	460.00	1,503.00	760.75	1,195.33	311.85	241.15	168.45
1034 Office Furniture and Fixtures	548.00	965.00	...	...	...	...
1035 Machinery	500.00	7,850.00	15,431.15	19,927.98	...	...
1036 Vehicles	450.00	95.00	10,145.08	3,835.00	263.50	131.00	226.00
1037 Guns, Shackles, etc.	265.00	...	...	...	...	...
1038 Carpets, Shades, etc.	125.00	...	900.00	1,430.00	...	...
1041 Horses	450.00	18,675.00	11,400.00	...	...	...
1042 Mules	1,580.00	1,085.00	1,172.00	...	...	...
1043 Cattle	...	...	6,100.00	3,420.00	...	...
1044 Swine	...	...	...	...	...	...
1045 Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	\$ 2,825.00	\$ 30,028.56	\$ 61,463.18	\$ 48,892.03	\$ 1,712.70	\$ 4,356.90	\$ 1,092.70

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

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INVENTORIES—Continued

	CONVICT CAMPS				Totals
	Champion Oakboro	Ewing Durham	Holloway Spruce Pine	Peoples Halifax	Raines Marshall
44 Hand Tools	\$ 3.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 140.00	\$ 29.50	\$ 446.11
51 Outer Garments	73.92	229.30	92.00	87.75	9,164.50
52 Underwear, etc.			118.00		351.50
53 Shoes					2,747.58
54 Hats and Caps					14.60
55 Thread, Buttons, etc.	15.50	50.00	8.00	7.50	8.10
66 Lamps, Bulbs, Wicks, etc.	32.50	—	95.75	—	278.00
75 Cleaning Supplies					252.55
76 Stretcher					1,124.50
77 Hospital Supplies					5.00
82 Fertilizer					160.00
94 Gasoline and Oil					4,418.75
96 Harness					5.00
1031 Furniture, Living Quarters	96.50	140.00	150.00	1,272.83	4,482.83
1020 Bedding, etc.	493.10	439.00	729.60	2,381.50	4,549.75
1033 Dining Room and Kitchen Equipment	94.05	252.40	360.15	1,228.04	12,847.80
1034 Office Furniture and Fixtures				288.50	6,863.67
1035 Machinery				5,136.05	1,513.00
1036 Vehicles	6.00	150.00	314.40	3,051.44	48,844.85
1037 Guns, Shackles, etc.			562.50	343.00	17,575.52
1038 Carpets, Shades, etc.				700.00	1,996.40
1041 Horses				16,715.00	165.00
1042 Mules				825.00	3,155.00
1043 Cattle				2,075.00	47,240.00
1044 Swine				90.00	4,662.00
1045 Poultry				145.00	11,685.00
	\$ 839.57	\$ 1,400.50	\$ 1,897.40	\$ 34,809.22	\$ 2,428.30
Totals					\$ 188,746.46

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924

INCOME	
*Brick Sales	\$ 13,448.55
Chair Factory	7,733.69
Convict Labor	246,551.38
Farm Produce Sales	209,748.97
Interest Received	159.42
Miscellaneous Income	348.50
†Prison Labor	25,521.00
*Saw Mill Sales	3,431.37
State Appropriations	123,000.00
‡Brick Yard	1,150.00
	————— \$ 631,092.88
EXPENDITURE	
Commutation	\$ 27,644.35
Rewards and Recapturing	3,725.39
Transportation	8,023.95
¶Administration	21,432.87
¶Central Prison	125,432.36
¶Dangerous Insane	13,567.02
¶Farm—Cary	134,036.86
¶Farm—Caledonia	178,661.16
¶Convict Camps—Baker	\$ 18,549.59
Barham	17,463.28
Berry	16,471.77
Cates	5,895.04
Champion	14,481.52
Ewing	15,018.86
Fulham	14,791.55
Hight	6,083.77
Holloway	17,353.64
Peoples	30,850.70
Raines	24,639.48
	————— 181,599.20
	————— \$ 694,123.16
Excess of Expenditure over Income	\$ 63,030.28

*Includes materials furnished for new building at Cary Farm.

†Work of prisoners on new building at Cary Farm, also in making clothing and mattresses, etc.

‡Machinery transferred to Caledonia Farm.

¶Itemized in accompanying statement "Details of Expenditure."

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

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DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1924

CONVICT CAMPS							
Administration	Central Prison	Caledonia Farm	Cary Farm	Dangerous Insane	Baker Asheville	Barham Neverson	Berry Hiddenite
11 Salaries and Wages -	\$ 6,900.00	\$ 22,681.88	\$ 24,904.65	\$ 19,353.84	\$ 4,585.62	\$ 7,981.57	\$ 6,912.25
12 Subsistence in Lieu of Cash -							
14 Directors' Per Diem and Expenses -	938.60	255.00					
31 Food for Persons -	3,345.35	25,251.97	24,981.84	10,733.15	6,750.18	6,371.88	6,793.17
32 Tobacco -		1,820.30	1,715.40	1,142.00	440.82	354.87	389.06
35 Feed for Teams -		696.93	4,765.69	5,507.65		217.40	
36 Feed for Cattle -		3,252.30	1,051.28	3,506.85		140.67	
37 Feed for Swine -		175.00	33.73	4,597.80		2.90	
41 Postage, Telephone and Telegraph -	699.81	1,251.06	252.34	266.77		41.58	44.34
42 Office Supplies -	133.20	1,807.03	95.40	23.75		3.35	3.00
43 Ammunition -		26.50	11.45	17.30		4.53	4.00
44 Hand Tools -		74.55	1,375.79	244.15		2.75	11.40
45 Advertising -			22.68	22.68			
46 Traveling -	244.13	246.44	156.26			2.70	16.11
47 Attorney Fees -							6.00
48 Insurance and Bonds -	40.00	500.00	1,321.22	960.24			
49 Interest -	8,910.18						
51 Outer Garments -		16,481.33	2,177.68	1,554.20	664.55	657.76	974.81
52 Underwear, Shirts and Hosiery -		1,857.10	1,002.70	593.21	511.68	151.63	488.55
53 Shoes -		3,183.52	2,176.20	1,171.46	94.50	504.51	140.15
54 Hats and Caps -		209.97		77.50	40.00	1.73	4.80
55 Thread, Buttons, etc.		661.56	14.75	56.75		22.20	.35
56 Casket or Coffin -		15,436.07	106.00	475.74			
61 Coal and Wood -		13.90	1,938.40		20.00		
63 Kerosene -		26.67	1.00				
64 Lubricants, Waste, Packing, etc. -							
65 Electric Current -				2,283.77			
66 Bulbs, Globes, Wicks, Matches, etc.							
69 Water -		5.40	151.30			22.30	11.52
		606.15					

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—Continued

		CONVICT CAMPS							
Administration	Central Prison	Caledonia Farm	Cary Farm	Dangerous Insane	Baker Asheville	Barbara Neverson	Berry Hiddente	Cates Mt. Olive	Champion Shelby
71 Physicians, Dentists and Nurses.	\$ 2,414.94	\$ 3,140.50	\$ 259.57	\$ 2.00	\$ 649.50	\$ 244.11	\$ 199.25	\$ 33.00	\$ 310.25
72 Hospital Fees	140.55					56.00	6.00		
73 Drugs and Medicines.	3,306.17	1,401.89	690.52		107.65	54.64	173.50	14.35	158.02
74 Germicides, Insecticides, etc.	1,881.86	459.83	386.29		64.09	50.49	36.72	55.00	
75 Cleaning Supplies.	1,512.90	862.68	166.58	141.70	155.85	83.24	66.93	30.07	104.49
76 Crutches, Artificial Limbs, etc.	101.70	52.50							
77 Hospital Instruments	76.52								
81 Seed.	137.99	7,153.69	2,260.99			1.50			
82 Fertilizer	49.82	37,039.61	8,153.51						
83 Plow Points, Bagging and Ties, etc.	13.22	2,512.36	1,540.00						
91 Automobile Licenses	2.00	6.00	3.00						
94 Gasoline and Oil	2,251.67	3,372.15	2,321.60		2.15				143.47
95 Repairs, Automobiles and Trucks	16.75	1,696.45	573.13	1,582.04	10.00		18.70		130.92
96 Harness	22.25	2,379.12	180.65		1.53				
97 Stable Supplies			7.50						
98 Veterinarians, Medicines, etc.	.88	39.75	306.40	91.70					
101 Materials for Repairs to Buildings		6,986.14	3,680.42	825.66		68.65	111.58	26.59	26.41
102 Repairs and Replacements.									23.45
111 Furniture for Living Quarters	111.00	286.76	57.00		137.70	57.68	11.00		
112 Bedding, Towels, etc.	*652.36	3,230.94	1,029.10	225.00	441.59	994.99	1,117.46	990.00	429.75
113 Dining Room and Kitchen Equipment	151.87	1,226.12	454.47	242.54	55.97	254.44	72.50	12.34	30.56
114 Office Furniture	44.00	294.74	14.00	116.43			1.25	2.90	
115 Machinery		1,775.52	1,681.96	725.60					
116 Vehicles		19.00	12.75						
117 Guns, Shackles, etc.		151.66	3.00	4.00		6.00			3.34
1011 Rent of Land			920.60	257.50		15.50			
1012 Land Purchased									
1013 Investigating Titles, Recording Deeds		1.00	\$3.92						
1014 Trees, Shrubbery, etc.		184.04	171.00		270.00				
1015 Roads, Walks, Walls and Fences		821.77	1,039.20						

1021 Materials for New Buildings		686.48	1,708.52	41,475.23	
1022 Architects for New Buildings		750.00	1,834.90		
1023 Artisans for New Buildings			13,665.23		
1024 Guards for New Buildings			2,345.33		
1031 New Furniture for Living Quarters		324.60			
1032 New Bedding, Towels, etc.					
1033 New Dining Room and Kitchen Equipment		30.00			
1034 New Office Furniture		16.00	27.70		
1035 New Machinery		2,618.60	5,513.87	823.57	
1036 New Vehicles		306.00	6,674.00	584.61	
1037 New Guns, Shackles, etc.		29.66	153.12		
1038 New Carpets, Shades, etc.		8.10	228.44	18.06	
1041 Horses				350.00	
1042 Mules				22,118.09	
1043 Cattle				404.17	
1044 Swine		1,196.25	*980.00	58.00	679.00
Totals		\$125,432.36	\$178,661.16	\$134,036.86	\$ 13,567.02
					\$ 18,549.59
					\$ 17,463.28
					\$ 16,471.77
					\$ 5,895.04
					\$ 9,593.99

*Credits.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—Continued

	CONVICT CAMPS					Total		
	Champion Oakboro	Ewing Durham	Falgham Millbrook	Hight Helena	Holloway Spruce Pine	Peoples Halifax	Raines Marshall	Raines Mt. Holly
\$ 2,561.50	\$ 6,520.50	\$ 5,605.06	\$ 2,981.00	\$ 7,361.17	\$ 11,565.47	\$ 4,246.31	\$ 6,298.26	\$ 153,004.21 255.00
11 Salaries and Wages								938.60
12 Subsistence in Lieu of Cash								133,382.99
14 Directors' Per Diem and Expenses	1,818.28	4,660.94	5,332.37	2,100.25	5,724.09	11,034.51	3,058.96	5,688.53
31 Food for Persons	127.98	361.82	352.00	158.14	336.72	645.35	172.74	253.60
32 Tobacco						63.75		8,874.28
33 Feed for Teams						98.50		11,337.11
36 Feed for Cattle								8,210.23
37 Feed for Swine								4,831.30
41 Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	12.13	30.72	31.55	9.63	37.19	104.31	36.13	100.40 2,973.08
42 Office Supplies .....	.90	7.60	6.64	.83	3.30	11.45	3.00	2.75 2,116.71
43 Ammunition	3.30	4.50	2.35	2.04	2.40	12.30		20.00 116.22
44 Hand Tools		6.75	3.67		8.35	307.94	24.74	3.70 2,067.85
45 Advertising								45.36
46 Traveling			7.95		17.03			704.82
47 Attorney Fees								500.00
48 Insurance and Bonds								2,821.46
49 Interest	4.33	560.25	826.71	203.06	670.44	888.10	15.00	8,910.18
51 Outer Garments		265.20	323.55	102.96	549.97	834.53	4.63	429.67 28,202.12
52 Underwear, Shirts and Hosiery	16.25	310.42	598.08	214.11	365.78	451.78	43.45	314.21 7,800.67
53 Shoes								370.44 10,459.96
54 Hats and Caps						15.13	8.50	380.75
55 Thread, Buttons, etc. ....				.11	15.90	1.40	.30	77.28
56 Casket or Coffin					53.75			148.75
61 Coal and Wood				9.00		57.50	60.00	11.25 16,136.76
63 Kerosene	23.20	7.40	7.38	26.79	169.44	230.28	64.62	2.50 2,891.05
64 Lubricants, Waste, Packing, etc.								27.67
65 Electric Current								2,436.69
66 Bulbs, Globes, Wicks, Matches, etc.	5.20	8.40	12.09	6.57	14.30	43.35	31.04 26.30	44.41 16.95
69 Water								351.98 606.15

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

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DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—Continued

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923

INCOME

Brick Sales	\$ 7,720.65
Chair Factory	2,099.04
Convict Labor	287,175.01
Sale of Farm Produce	69,169.95
Interest Received	5,138.39
Miscellaneous	75.00
Paint Shop	302.65
Rents	305.00
Safekeeping	60.00
Saw Mill Sales	724.45
	----- \$ 372,770.14

EXPENDITURE

Commutation	\$ 13,339.95
Rewards and Recaptures	3,208.23
Transportation	7,657.87
*Administration	19,894.18
*Brick Yard	6,010.70
*Central Prison	117,855.52
*Dangerous Insane	17,480.50
*Farm—Caledonia	83,279.57
Cary	76,665.05
*Convict Camps—Baker	\$ 12,676.24
Barham	19,840.99
Berry	11,697.18
Cates	17,193.06
Chaffin	903.30
Champion	10,241.29
Ewing	11,097.26
Fulgham	17,949.52
Hight	14,040.81
Holloway	6,499.56
Johnson	9,349.53
Peoples	17,092.15
Raines	23,739.64
	----- 172,320.53
	----- 517,712.10
Expenditure in excess of Income	\$ 144,941.96

*See statement "Details of Expenditure."

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

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BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—*Continued*

	Administration	Central Prison	Caledoni Farm	Cary Farm	Dangerous Insane	Brick Yard	CONVICT CAMPS	
							Baker	Ashville
1035 Machinery	\$ 347.25	\$ 6,378.25	\$ 383.95	\$ 383.95	\$ 383.95	\$ 383.95	\$ 383.95	\$ 383.95
1036 Vehicles	656.20	8,917.46	1,428.46					
1037 Guns, Shackles, etc.								
1038 Carpet, Rugs, Shades, etc.	61.52	202.97						
1039 Decorations	5.25	41.60						
1041 Horses			439.80					
1042 Mules			16,381.51	*548.00				
1043 Cattle			105.00		70.00			
1044 Swine			403.00	*62.50				
Totals	\$ 10,894.18	\$ 117,855.52	\$ 83,279.57	\$ 76,665.05	\$ 17,480.50	\$ 6,010.70	\$ 12,676.24	\$ 19,840.99

*Credits.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

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DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—Continued
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1923

	CONVICT CAMPS					Fulgham Halifax
	Berry Haddenite	Cates Gibsonville	Cates Mt. Olive	Chaffin Mebane	Champion Shelby	Fulgham Morristown
11 Salaries and Wages--	\$ 5,238.64	\$ 5,902.99	\$ 2,433.61	\$ 528.95	\$ 4,851.94	\$ 6,153.03
12 Subsistence in Lieu of Cash						\$ 1,257.00
14 Directors' Per Diem and Expense						
31 Food for Persons	4,249.52	4,780.87	1,393.00	319.80	3,864.81	6,062.25
32 Tobaccoo.	156.53	156.73	59.32	144.67	158.76	1,130.56
35 Feed for Teams		27.59	29.83		69.11	25.96
36 Feed for Cattle			6.80		7.60	5.80
37 Feed for Swine						7.60
38 Feed for Poultry						40.63
41 Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	10.53			3.80	6.16	13.75
42 Office Supplies		5.64			6.90	
43 Ammunition	1.50	24.10				
44 Hand Tools	1.08	1.00	8.60	4.00		
45 Advertising						
46 Travelling						
47 Attorney Fees						
48 Insurance						
49 Interest						
51 Outer Garments	96.76	24.60	318.30	205.01	308.20	16.63
52 Underwear, Shirts, etc.	292.41	.90	306.49	142.22	142.08	161.78
53 Shoes	451.12	33.57	266.16	189.40	212.53	42.22
54 Hats	5.75				.20	208.36
55 Thread, Buttons, etc.	5.90	1.45				7.20
56 Coffins					93.50	
61 Coal and Wood						
62 Gasoline						
63 Kerosene						
64 Lubricants, Waste, Packing, etc.						
65 Electric Current						
66 Bullets, Globes, Wicks, etc.	4.79	23.84				
						135.83
						1.40
						8.73

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—Continued

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

1021 Materials for Buildings-----								
1032 Furniture for Living Quarters-----								
1032 Bedding, Towels, etc.-----								
1034 Office Furniture and Fixtures-----								
1035 Machinery-----								
1036 Vehicles-----								
1037 Guns, Shackles, etc.-----								
1038 Carpet, Rugs, Shades, etc.-----								
1039 Decorations-----								
1041 Horses-----								
1042 Mules-----								
1043 Cattle-----								
1044 Swine-----								
Totals-----	\$ 11,697.18	\$ 11,867.56	\$ 5,325.50	\$ 903.30	\$ 10,241.29	\$ 11,057.26	\$ 14,084.95	\$ 3,864.57

*Credits

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—Continued

	Hight Penrose	Hight Helena	Johnson Mebane	Holloway Graham	Holloway Spruce Pine	Peoples Tipton	Raines Mt. Holly	Totals
11 Salaries and Wages	\$ 3,814.94	\$ 2,734.50	\$ 3,276.68	\$ 1,310.67	\$ 2,852.50	\$ 7,885.75	\$ 9,375.90	\$ 134,525.21
12 Subsistence in Lieu of Cash								1,190.00
14 Directors' Per Diem and Expense								1,211.20
31 Food for Persons	2,983.20	2,133.16	1,837.44	1,818.14	2,436.03	6,417.51	9,708.20	114,415.29
32 Tobacco	105.18	69.45	-107.04	20.00	41.62	171.50	249.53	3,707.95
35 Feed for Teams						19.40		4,081.48
36 Feed for Cattle						110.82		4,976.32
37 Feed for Swine								4,631.83
38 Feed for Poultry								17.00
41 Postage, Telephone and Telegraph	6.41	11.76	9.81		10.01	28.75	97.08	2,080.32
42 Office Supplies	1.68	1.91			3.80	1.77	1.15	2,052.08
43 Ammunition		.30	19.42	1.00	1.00	8.97	7.85	136.92
44 Hand Tools		1.83	.60		1.65		7.10	966.60
45 Advertising								227.50
46 Traveling								1,457.71
47 Attorney Fees								3,000.00
48 Insurance								2,610.38
49 Interest								4,829.26
51 Outer Garments	49.64	149.50	6.72	265.00	6.01	590.00	334.36	18,530.10
52 Underwear, Shirts, etc.		169.06			229.69	197.91	461.27	8,343.54
53 Shoes	10.93	288.40	6.28	30.76	315.87	64.32	614.31	5,891.46
54 Hats		5.40					16.25	193.13
55 Thread, Buttons, etc.	.80	.50	2.80	.40	.85	.64	.60	252.91
56 Coffins		70.00						232.70
61 Coal and Wood								24,268.51
62 Gasoline								1,702.55
63 Kerosene								1,128.83
64 Lubricants, Waste, Packing, etc.								66.92
65 Electric Current								1,862.57
66 Bulbs, Globes, Wicks, etc.								386.13
67 Water								38.35
71 Physicians, Dentists and Nurses	462.65	140.70		107.85	97.00	142.45	760.95	812.35

BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

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BIENNIAL REPORT OF STATE'S PRISON

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE—Continued

	CONVICT CAMPS						Totals
	Hight Penrose	Hight Helena	Johnson Mcbane	Holloway Graham	Holloway Spruce Pine	Peoples Topo	Raines Mt. Holly
1038 Carpet, Rugs, Shades, etc.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 354.49
1039 Decorations.....							48.25
1041 Horses.....							439.80
1042 Mules.....							16,381.51
1043 Cattle.....							102.05
1044 Swine.....		40.60				*72.95	878.50
Totals.....	\$ 7,798.02	\$ 6,742.76	\$ 5,639.46	\$ 3,710.07	\$ 6,499.56	\$ 17,092.15	\$ 25,739.64

*Credit.

REPORT OF WARDEN BUSBEE

To the Board of Directors and Superintendent of the North Carolina State Prison, Raleigh, N. C.

SIRS:—As Warden of the State Prison I have the honor to submit the following report for the past two years ending June 30th, 1924.

During this period there has been a considerable increase in the population here; there being 217 male, 36 female and 97 criminal insane, making a total of 350 people confined at this point. There have been 5 escapes from here during the two years, two of these being A grade (or trusty men). The others were men serving terms of from 5 to 30 years. These men have all been recaptured and brought back to the prison except one negro (Dave Evans, from Cumberland County serving a term of 15 years). The majority of the prisoners are easily controlled and are obedient, while there are others, whose pleasure is to violate the rules and make trouble in many ways. Here I will take the opportunity to suggest to your honorable body, that the different grades (or classes) of prisoners be entirely separated from each other. Especially the A grade, which is known as the honor class, should be placed on a farm to themselves and not allowed to mingle or communicate with the B and C classes in any way.

I further suggest that a rule be established by your honorable body whereby every prisoner of the B and C classes must be examined and classified every sixty days by the supervisor directly in charge of them and the recommendation for promotion to a higher class or grade be brought to the attention of the Superintendent and upon his approval such prisoners shall be transferred immediately to the camp for which he be recommended. The A grade camp should be handled by a supervisor (in charge) and such overseers as deemed necessary to direct the work, but without guards. I firmly believe that this method would mean more towards reforming men in prison than any other method which has as yet been tried in this State. The better class of prisoners are often influenced by the lower criminals and are brought into bad repute on account of the jealousy of the criminal. Many a man has been kept down in one of the lower grades on account of his daily association with the lower class. I ask you to try this method. It will cost but little and maybe profit wonderfully. When a new prisoner is admitted and turned into the prison yard he is always greeted by a bunch of the lawless criminals and a general discussion of the bad features of prison life is laid before him. The officer whose duty it is

to maintain discipline is always freely discussed, whereby the new prisoner makes up his mind that the prison is a hell hole. The C grade (or incorrigible) prisoners should be worked in quarries or road work which is the most laborious work done by prisoners in the State.

The Criminal Insane Department of this prison has 97 inmates at present. The building where they are housed was only built to accommodate 80 people and a number of the insane have to sleep in halls. This department is so congested that it is impossible to keep it as clean and sanitary as it should be.

All other parts of the Institution including the grounds are kept clean and in good sanitary condition at all times. Our drinking water comes from a well in the prison yard which is 750 feet deep. The water is analyzed each year by the State Laboratory. We have 18 Jersey cows which furnish plenty of milk for the Insane Department, hospital and officers of the Institution.

We have 36 women prisoners (9 white and 27 colored). These people are used in doing laundry work for the Central Prison and in the tailor shop, where practically all wearing apparel is made for the entire prison population.

I have received through my office during the past two years, 798 prisoners committed to the general prison from the various counties. In addition to the above, I have received 37 men sentenced to be electrocuted (11 of these men have been electrocuted and 13 commuted to sentences in prison, 4 sent back for new trials and 9 remain in safe-keeping.) We have been using the crippled and infirm prisoners for the past two years caning chair seats and backs for the Cranford Chair Company at Asheboro and the Standard Chair Company at Thomasville. While this work is not very profitable in a financial way, it gives employment to a number of men who otherwise might be idle.

Respectfully submitted,
S. J. BUSBEE, Warden.

REPORT OF DR. NORMAN

To the Superintendent and Board of Directors of The State's Prison:

GENTLEMEN:—The health of the State Prisoners has been good for the past two years. We have had no epidemics except influenza; this was a severe type and many developed pneumonia. We had two cases of smallpox. One case was brought here from the county jail and the other case was developed here. This man was vaccinated but vaccination would not take on him. No other prisoners contracted smallpox, however, which shows they were immune.

We have performed the following operations:

Appendicitis-----	9
Remove kidney-----	1
Hernia-----	6
Circumcision-----	6
Hemorrhoids-----	8
Remove tonsils-----	5
Removal of necrosis bone from back and hip	1
Antrum drained-----	1
Hysterotomy-----	1
Mastoid operation-----	1

There were numerous other operations such as fracture of legs and arms, amputated fingers, gun shot wounds, tumor, etc.

Venereal diseases:

Gonorrhea treated and cured-----	35
Wassermans taken-----	300
Wassermans Paşitini-----	57
Salvarsan Neo Salvarsan given-----	745
Mercury shots given-----	745
Syphilis cured (negative)-----	49
Syphilis incurable (Pasitini)-----	4
Dopers (morphine habit)-----	6

None of these now use drugs.

Deaths as follows:

Tuberculosis-----	2
Paralysis-----	1
Heart disease-----	2
Appendicitis-----	1
Nephritis-----	1
Pneumonia following influenza and operation	3

We have an average daily sick list of 38. This includes tuberculars, women and old chronics who are never able to leave the wards.

We are now equipped to do all operations in the Central Prison and do not send any away to hospital unless they need special nursing.

The diet kitchen has been a great help. All prisoners who are on a diet are fed from the diet kitchen, which has been added to the hospital.

The Criminal Insane Department is still overcrowded, therefore cannot get the attention they should have when sick. For instance, one has just died in there with tuberculosis. This boy could not be separated from the others only by having his bed in one corner of the hall.

For the last two years I have been making inspection visits to the prison camps throughout the State. While I am at these camps I look after their sanitary conditions and general health of prisoners and make such suggestions as I think necessary. I also make a physical examination of all the men and when I find men at work who are not physically able to work they are sent into Central Prison for treatment.

Respectfully,

J. H. NORMAN, *Prison Physician.*

1900-1901 1902-1903

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1900-1901

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1900-1901 1902-1903

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1900-1901 1902-1903

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